

The National Republican.

Terms to Subscribers:
Daily edition (by mail, postage prepaid), per year, \$5.00; six months, \$2.50; three months, \$1.50. To city subscribers, delivered by carrier—Per year, \$6.00; per month, 50c.
Weekly edition (postage prepaid), per year, \$1.50; six months, 75c.
Sample copies sent on application.
Remittances may be made at our risk, either by draft, express, postoffice order, postal note, or registered letter. Money sent in any other way is at the risk of the person sending it. Address: THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, Washington, D. C.

Entered at the P. O. as second class mail matter. Postage on single copies, 2 cents.

Announcements.
NATIONAL.—"The Merry Duchess,"
FORD'S—Haverly's Minstrels.
DINE MUSEUM.—Matinee and evening performance.
COMIQUE.—American Four Combination.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1883.

The grand jury is investigating fraudulent petition and bounty claim agents.

There is danger of a "corner" on oranges. A Florida orange grower writes that the crop this year will be almost a failure.

The President, it is announced, will not find time to attend the celebration of the anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British.

The district suffrage movement is assuming tangible form. Public meetings are to be held and numerous clubs are to be established.

The lately elected state officers of Maryland are receiving their commissions. These promises of future emoluments are gratifying to the recipients.

As Editor WATERBORN would say, the several candidates for speaker are playing their hands very high before the draw, whatever that may mean.

It was not prejudice against the negroes that caused the bournons to shoot them in Virginia. It was a conscientious scruple on the subject of the readjustment of the state debt.

The President has mitigated Col. A. P. Morrow's sentence to suspension from rank and command, with a forfeiture of pay, for a period of one year. He is also degraded in rank.

The appearance of rinderpest in Breslau has aroused treasury department officials to the necessity of establishing a quarantine against importation of infected swine and sheep.

The change of time will go into effect tomorrow, and at noon all timepieces must be set ahead eight minutes and twelve seconds. The change will result in giving but five different times to the United States in place of seventy-one now in use.

Or what use are reunions upon battlefields and friendly intercourse of the soldiers who fought each other if Willard's colonels will insist upon striking each other with sticks? These gentlemen with swollen noses will declare this morning that the war is not over.

The Post quotes Dezerdorf to show that the Danville murderers were compelled to kill negroes because they were mad at Sims. Of course the massacre was all right, if it can be shown that Dezerdorf thinks the killers could not help doing as they did. The northern republicans, appealed to by the Post to agree with Dezerdorf, are not in the mood for such trifling.

The Philadelphia committee of one hundred have discovered that the detectives of that city have been guilty of the same practices which were developed by our citizens' committee last winter. People there who have paid money to the detectives for recovering their property, which had been stolen, now propose to sue the city for the recovery of the money so paid. The district would have a poor show if suits of that kind should be commenced here. The district treasury would be drained.

One day's investigation of the affairs of the Standard Oil company by a committee of the Pennsylvania legislature proved that the monopoly silenced an aggressive and enterprising enemy by paying him \$15,000 cash and giving him a position at a salary of \$5,000 a year. The further statement of a witness that the capital of the company was \$5,000,000, and that the aggregate capital of the companies forming the Standard was \$50,000,000, explains its ability to do these little things. It also shows how profitable it is to silence enemies, even at a considerable expense.

In the Proteus investigation yesterday Lieut. Cazaire squarely contradicted important statements made by Gen. Hazen. The chief of the signal service bureau appears to experience difficulty in shifting the responsibility for the lamentable failure of the Greeley relief expedition upon the shoulders of his subordinates. Lieut. Garlington, among others, resolutely resists attempts to make him a scapegoat, and he is making a reasonably lively fight. The public is rapidly making up its verdict upon the evidence, and when it is announced there will be a shaking up of dry bones.

The building committee of the school board has made its report on the condition of the Stevens school building, on Twenty-third street. The structure is in a deplorable condition, and the lives of 900 school children and a dozen or more teachers are in the greatest possible danger every minute of the day. The miserable old death trap is liable to fall to pieces of its own weight and rottenness at any time. The rotten boiler that furnishes steam for the building is unsafe and in danger of going through the roof whenever the water in it gets to the boiling point. The existence of such a thoroughly disreputable rat-trap is a disgrace to the district, and under a government that is responsible to the people for its actions it would be shut up or torn down without delay. The providential immunity from hor-

rible disasters we have enjoyed in the past is no insurance against accidents in the future. The authorities should take immediate steps to protect the lives of the school children of the district. This is an emergency that calls for instant action.

Is It Insurance?

The blood of the murdered negroes at Danville stains the soil that should be free. They were murdered. If they had been Democrats they would be living to-day. They were butchered to make a Bourbon holiday. Not one of their friends, relatives, or political associates at Danville has yet dared to make oath before a magistrate accusing the murderers. A single move in that direction would be quite certain to produce another outbreak. No prosecuting attorney has made it his business to have a complaint lodged or warrants to issue. No magistrate has taken any steps to vindicate the insulted majesty of the law. The state of Virginia is bound hand and foot by a mob, and the enforcement of her laws is obstructed by combinations too powerful to be overcome by the ordinary processes. This is insurrection. If the governor of Virginia were to so declare, does any sane man believe it would be possible for him to maintain the state authority against that of the mob? Ought he to make the Bourbon volcano belch forth its deadly lava again as it did on the third of November, and at other subsequent times. What step can he take? Men take their lives in their hands now who dare to collect testimony to prevent the wholesale unseating of legislators under fraudulent certificates. Some of the best citizens of Virginia have been made to understand that their lives are in danger solely because of the political opinions they entertain. Only a friendly warning and an increased police force prevented deadly work in Norfolk on election day. Five thousand negroes prudently and instinctively hid away from the view of the exultant bournons at Richmond on last Tuesday night, though every man knows that only a powerful reason could have kept them away from the gay illumination and the music of which they are so fond. The constitution says:

The United States shall guarantee to every state in this republic a republican form of government; and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

Domestic violence is organized resistance to state authority. When wholesale murders for political purposes are committed by leading citizens in a county and defended by a party armed for more bloodshed if the safety of its criminal agents shall demand it, and when the mob is so evidently irresistible that no attempt is made to arrest the offenders, it is because domestic violence reigns supreme, and the law lies subjugated at its feet. *Inter arma silent leges*—LAW IS SILENT IN THE MOUTH OF ARMS.

We have not seen nor communicated with the governor of Virginia nor heard in any manner what view he takes of the situation. He is a man as capable as is the governor of any state in this union to determine in what direction duty lies, and as brave as any man can be to pursue the course his judgment may so determine. He is wise to deliberate well and to wait, if waiting will allay the present exasperations. If he shall find that forbearance increases the boldness of the lawless, and that they tighten their grip against the public peace and the state's authority; if the state is prevented from inquiring into the Danville massacre through her constitutional agencies at that place, thereby demonstrating that every citizen holds his life by the sufferance of an armed mob, then he will be called upon to decide whether the time has not arrived to make application to the President of the United States for the protection of the state of Virginia against domestic violence as expressly guaranteed by the language of the constitution above quoted. It will be better if reason shall be permitted to resume her sway. The murders at Danville must, in the nature of things, be made the subject of legal inquiry. The men who witnessed them should be able to testify without danger to their lives. The reign of terror which is relied on to stifle the truth cannot continue if free institutions are to live. The reign of law and order can be restored through the submission of the disturbers or the application of force, if force becomes necessary—and it should be a last resort, to be used only when to spare it would be to crucify the rights guaranteed by both state and national constitutions—if force, we say, should become necessary, the people of the nation would expect to see their President, sworn as he is to preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States, respond with all necessary power to the call of the governor of Virginia. And they would not be disappointed.

The War in Mississippi.

We published yesterday a series of resolutions adopted at Hazlehurst, Copiah county, Mississippi, by the bulldozers of that locality, denouncing the relatives of one of their victims. The preamble to the resolutions declared that "certain rumors are current that the relatives of the late J. P. Matthews have threatened the peace of society, in order to avenge his death, by killing Democrats and destroying their property. It will be interesting to revert to the circumstances attending the death of the late J. P. Matthews. He was the chairman of the republican congressional committee of the seventh district of Mississippi, and was the independent candidate for sheriff of Copiah county. A letter from Hazlehurst, in another column of this issue, will explain why he was murdered, and the state of affairs on and prior to election day. He was shot and killed at the ballot box in Hazlehurst on election morning by a Bourbon named Wheeler with a shotgun. The law of Mississippi positively forbids arms of any kind from being brought within a considerable distance of the polls, but Wheeler was right at the ballot box, all the same, with the murderous shotgun which he used with such deadly effect. The peace-loving brotherhood declared, through their organ next morning, that after the slaughter of Matthews "everything went along peacefully." The relatives of Matthews were displeased with his murder, and in order that they might enjoy the guardianship of

the good, and at the same time be prevented from harming the unfortunate murderer, we are told that on the evening of the same day (afternoon is called "evening" at the south) "a committee waited on his family and brothers and informed them that they would be protected, and an armed guard was placed around his residence to relieve the minds of his family." Protected from what and from whom? Had the taste of the blood of Matthews created an ungovernable appetite for more? Had it sufficed only to "blood the hounds' noses," and set them to sniffling around the home of the murdered man for the larger supply there? The good citizens of Hazlehurst did not stop here. On the day following, and before there had been any chance for "the family and brothers" of the murdered Matthews to get outside of the enemy's lines, the citizens of Copiah met in mass meeting to deliberate upon the situation. They do not pretend that the protectors or jailors of the Matthews "family and brothers" had heard a word of threat or even of indignation. They only deal with what they call "certain rumors," without giving the source of information. They then, as a mob, legislate as follows:

1. Any of the Matthews family who shall injure any person or his property shall be "without the pale and protection of the law," and be regarded as "common enemies of society," and "we will visit upon them certain swift retribution."
2. The Matthews family shall keep out of politics in Copiah county.
3. White political leaders shall not have negro followers on pain of death.
4. The mob pledges its lives, fortunes, and sacred honor to enforce this bloody code, and will always respond to the summons of the chairman, J. L. Mead.
5. That "a committee of twenty-four from each superior district" shall carry the news to the brothers and sons of the man who lies stark and cold for daring to be an independent candidate for sheriff against the democratic candidate.

But, as we learn from the *Natchez Crusader*, the murder of J. P. Matthews was but a part and parcel of the general spirit of the Bourbon canvass in Copiah county. That paper says:

One night shortly before the election a committee of the "cavalry" took to horse in the interest of the "party," taking along such weighty arguments as shotguns, pistols, grass ropes, a piece of gin belt, three inches wide by three feet long, attached to a pine handle, &c. The debate was inaugurated by taking out Hanky Fortner, an old man (68 years of age), stripping and binding him, and after throwing him upon the ground, with Henry Pollard sitting on his feet and Bob West upon his head, 150 lashes with a new grass rope "four double," 600 lashes in all, were administered to convince old Hanky that he had taken the wrong side when he ventured upon support of the independent ticket. Henry Pollard and Bob West then received their share of stripes, and the mob, having gotten its hand in, started off for earnest work in the interest of "justice, intelligent government." Seven miles away they came upon the cabin of Tom Walls (60 years old). Calling the old man out they shot him dead in the arms of his wife, who had thrown herself about her husband to protect him, her devotion to her aged companion costing her in her buckshot in the muscle of her left arm the volley issuing from the cabin of Tom Walls (60 years old). Calling the old man out they shot him dead in the arms of his wife, who had thrown herself about her husband to protect him, her devotion to her aged companion costing her in her buckshot in the muscle of her left arm the volley issuing from the cabin of Tom Walls (60 years old).

Is not this a state of insurrectionary war? Lives there a Christian man who doubts that the righteous judgment of heaven will be visited not only upon the vile perpetrators of such deeds, but much more upon the nation which shall look on and refuse to interfere because, while claiming paramount allegiance from its citizens as against state control, it has failed to enact laws to protect those citizens from outrage and murder, which the states wink at?

MR. JOHN H. SMITH met his fate yesterday with calmness and resignation. His fate was legal strangulation for the murder of Josiah Harden, and it is a pleasure to chronicle the fact that Sheriff Jameson, of Cumberland, conducted the execution ceremonies in a thorough and workmanlike manner. Skillful treatment in such cases relieves them of much of the horror usually attaching thereto. The lamented Smith was formerly a resident of Washington.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE SILVER KING."

This play, which was so thoroughly successful at Wallack's theater, and which is said to be one of the most meritorious dramatic productions that has been presented in several years, will hold the boards at the National theater next week. The company has been selected especially with reference to their adaptability for the different characters in this piece, and a performance of more than ordinary excellence may be expected. The scenery will be brought from New York, and has been painted especially for the play.

"HAZEL KIRKE."

The Madison Square theater sends another company next week. This time it is to be "Hazel Kirke." This will be a pleasing announcement to the theatergoers of Washington, for it is over two years since "Hazel Kirke" was last played here. The cast is stronger than when here before. Mr. C. M. Coudock still plays Dorian Kirke in his masterly manner, while Mrs. E. L. Davenport will appear as the motherly Mary. W. H. Crompton as the kind hearted squire, Ada Gilman, the charming society belle, Dolly, DeWolf Hopper as Pittacus, W. B. Cahill as Barney, Mrs. Cecile Rush as Lady Travers. Lord Travers will be played this time by Mr. J. G. Graham, Mrs. Langtry's leading support last season. Miss Georgia Cayvan is the new Hazel. She is said to be the best Hazel they have yet had. Beautiful souvenir titles, profiles of Hazel and Dorian, something new and artistic, will be presented all ladies Tuesday evening.

FORD'S OPERA HOUSE.

Haverly's minstrels have done a remarkably good business at Ford's Opera house this week, and have introduced many new features in minstrelsy. "The Princess of Madagascar," the afterpiece, is really a superior production, the music being original and of good quality, both as to solos and concerted numbers, while the costuming is decidedly rich and gorgeous. There will be a matinee to-day, at which the newshybs will attend in force through the courtesy of the business office of THE REPUBLICAN and to-night will be the last performance.

THEODORE THOMAS'S CONCERT.

For the first time in five years the public of Washington will have an opportunity of hearing the finest company of musicians ever trained in America, under the direction of the greatest conductor of classical music. Mr. Theodore Thomas and his great orchestra will appear here on Monday evening, Nov. 20, in one grand symphony concert at Lincoln hall. Mr. Thomas's position before the

musical public is one above all criticism, and the labor he has performed in behalf of music of the highest order in America can hardly be estimated. Mr. Thomas could appear in no city where he would receive a more enthusiastic welcome, and the presence of an audience such as Washington has not seen for years is assured. Messrs. Motzner & Co. will open the sale of seats on Thursday morning, Nov. 22.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
"The Merry Duchess," as revised and improved, is running very smoothly at the National theater, and the pleasing music is liberally applauded nightly. The last opportunity of listening to this really meritorious production of Messrs. Clay and Sims will be given at the matinee this afternoon and at the performance to-night.

GEN. HANCOCK'S REPORT.

Operations of the Military Division of the Atlantic During the Past Year.

MAJ. GEN. W. S. HANCOCK, in his annual report of the operations of the military division of the Atlantic, states that the total number of enlisted men in that division on the thirtieth of September, 1883, was 2,391, and of commissioned officers 351. He strongly advocates the annual encampment of troops such as were accomplished by the troops from Washington, barracks and Fort McHenry, Md., at Gaithersburg, in 1882 and 1883, as imparting valuable knowledge to the soldier of the fatigues of march, hardships of camp life, and the requirements of field operations. He regrets that means would not permit all the troops in the division whose duties are generally the routine ones of permanent stations to be assembled in summer camps. Two batteries have been assigned to each artillery post, except that at Fort Preble, Portland, Me., where, for lack of accommodation, there is but one battery of artillery. Gen. Hancock recommends that additional quarters may be provided at that post, and that his professional instruction be kept up to a respectable standard. He does not think the light batteries are fulfilling a useful purpose as at present located, and recommends the establishment of a light artillery school under one of the best artillery field officers.

Provisional department schools have not been satisfactory. Suitable teachers are scarce, and the men take but little interest in the schools. Gen. Hancock expresses his intention of selecting a post in the department of the east, where it will be practicable to construct the necessary facilities for holding regular rifle competitions. It is recommended that sheets be issued to troops in barracks. Attention is called to the advisability of establishing a garrison at Fort Montgomery, Rouse's Point, N. Y., as an early duty. Gen. Hancock recommends that measures be taken to prevent desertion, and says "for the faithful soldier the future should be made full of promise, whose fulfillment is guaranteed by the words 'loyal.' He also recommends legislation giving grade advances reasonable promotion in rank and pay for length of service, and that the seventy-second article of war be amended so as to provide that any officer, of whatever rank, assigned to the command of a company, should be held responsible for the conduct of his department. The hope is expressed that the omission in the last appropriation bill to provide extra duty pay for general executive clerks at division and post headquarters up to the widest practical limit, at the earliest practicable moment. The report concludes with a compliment to the staff officers for the faithful and intelligent performance of their duties, thereby rendering valuable assistance in the conduct of affairs in the division.

French-American Claims.

At the meeting of the French and American claims commission held yesterday the following awards against the United States, with interest at 5 per cent. from various dates in 1863 or 1864, were announced: Martial Crofies, New Orleans, La., \$300; Simon Courge, St. Marks, La., \$800; John A. Coffey, administrator, Eastman, La., \$400; Aug. Burleigh, St. Landry, La., \$2,450; Jean Petit, New Orleans, La., \$2,985; Jean Senne, New Iberia, La., \$713; A. F. Briengue, Iberville, La., \$290; L. Courcien, Greenville, La., \$400; P. de Bonnemare, Point Coupee, La., \$100; Louis A. Girard, Bay St. Louis, Miss., \$500; Marie E. Fabry, St. Charles, La., \$360; Mrs. Eugene Vidale, New Iberia, La., \$713. The following claims against the United States were disallowed: R. M. A. de Perdran, New Orleans, La.; Emile Breen, Ascension, La.; Joseph Deconor, Iberia, La.; Jean Sabatier, Baton Rouge, La.; Jacques Jagon, New Orleans, La.; Elise Lebrat, Fancy Point, La.; J. H. Hard, Moss, La.; Ad. Joseph Poute, Natchitoches, La.; Fannie L. Trumb, St. John Baptist, La.; Alphonse Cahuzac, New Orleans, La.

Rinderpest at Breslau.

United States Consul Dithmar reports to the secretary of state from Breslau that several cases of rinderpest or cattle plague have appeared in that city, and in consequence thereof the president of the administrative district has issued an order directing a rigid official control over cattle in the city and in its surrounding villages. A copy of the communication was yesterday referred to the treasury department. Referring to the matter, the Assistant Secretary French said that it should be understood that rinderpest is not pleuro-pneumonia, but is a disease more rapid in its course, more fatal in character, and equally contagious. The disease breaks out on the fifth or sixth day after infection, while pleuro-pneumonia has an incubation of from fifteen to ninety days, and does not generally appear until more than twenty days after infection. The cattle commission have recommended the establishment of quarantine against imported swine and sheep, either of which, it is said, may carry rinderpest or pleuro-pneumonia to neat cattle. Under the present law quarantine is restricted to neat cattle.

Col. Morrow's Case.

The action of the President in the case of Lieut. Col. A. P. Morrow, 6th cavalry, recently tried by court martial on charge of drunkenness, is embodied in the following general order issued by the war department yesterday: "The case of Lieut. Col. A. P. Morrow, 6th cavalry, is approved. The members of the court having unanimously recommended that the sentence be executed 'in consideration of the honorable service record of the accused and extenuating circumstances, in which record is included the gallant and meritorious services during the war, in performance of which Lieut. Col. Morrow was severely wounded,' the sentence is mitigated to a suspension from rank and command with forfeiture of one-half pay for the period of one year and a reduction in the grade of Lieut. Col. Morrow to that of the list of lieutenant colonels of cavalry, so that he shall hereafter rank in that grade, and will be below Lieut. Col. Joseph L. Ford. As mitigated the sentence will be duly executed."

Charges Preferred Against Lieut. Sebree.

Charges have been preferred against Lieut. Uriel Sebree, lately in command of the United States steamer Plinta, of culpable negligence and inefficiency in the performance of his duties. Lieut. Sebree is a native of New York, with the big Tally-Ho, and he has been ordered to appear for trial before the court martial, of which Commodore Young is president, now in session in Boston.

The Cabinet Meeting.

All the members of the cabinet were present at the meeting yesterday except Secretary Folger. The session was short, and devoted mainly to the consideration of topics to be embodied in the President's annual message to congress. A renewal of the proposition to allow the publication of the annual reports of the cabinet officers in advance of the President's message was acted on adversely.

DEPARTMENT DOTS.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were \$110,735, and from customs, \$501,170, and the national bank notes received for redemption \$1,000,000.

The supervising architect of the treasury yesterday awarded to J. D. Marchant & Son, of Harrisburg, Pa., at their bid of \$14,192, the contract for supplying the heating apparatus for the public building at Memphis, Tenn.

A special purchase of 50,000 ounces of silver bullion has been made by the treasury department. It is to be used in coining a sufficient number of dimes to supply an unusual demand for that coin which is being made on the Philadelphia mint.

BOULBON METHODS.

The Cold Blooded Murder of J. P. Matthews, of Hazlehurst, Miss., Described by His Brother—Incidents of the Campaign in Virginia.

Hazlehurst, Miss., Nov. 9, 1883.—THE SECOND AMERICAN POSTMASTER GENERAL: Sir: I write to know what shall I do in regard to mail on route No. 18,282, from this place to Westville. The contractor, J. P. Matthews, my brother, was on last Tuesday morning brutally murdered. The day previous that is, on Monday—an armed mob came in town and gave him orders not to vote; if he did they would kill him. I will further say this mob was headed by the chairman of the democratic executive committee. On Tuesday they came to the polls with shotguns, and when my brother voted and turned from the polls he was shot twice with a shotgun, twenty-four shot taking effect in his breast, and he died instantly. Thus you see the effect of southern democracy. And I will further state that our congressman, Barksdale, addressed this mob the day before election and advised them to carry the election if they had to do it at the muzzle of their shotguns. And this is the all of their hellish work. They had before this killed several colored men and one colored lady, and crippled and whipped almost to death a number of others. With this I close, asking, will this thing continue? Will men of the south be shown as dogs (oh, God, forbid that such shall be the case) with impunity, because they claim the only right that American citizens can boast of? A right that should be preservative of all rights. Then shall the government and people of the United States sit still and see their subjects butchered, simply because men do not think alike.

Respectfully,
G. E. MATTHEWS, P. M.
To the Editor.

STAFFORD COURT HOUSE, VA., Nov. 15.—Sir: I enclose in the enclosed card of the fifteenth instant (to-day) an editorial copied from the Washington *Sentinel*, in which occurs these words, "The (the negroes) were only free to vote the readjuster ticket." Now, sir, I enclose you a "democratic roll of not the all in the election of the sixth, by which a negro, Lawrence Johnson by name, was appointed by a chief of fifty, leader of ten, of which six are negroes and four are white men, viz: the three Mountboys and George Griffin. Now, I don't believe that any of these gentlemen know that their leader was a negro, and a very black, ignorant one at that, but he was appointed to see that these men voted. Now you see when they could use the negro they used him, and they could make capital by saying "nigger, nigger," to white men, they did so. Then to say the negro was bound to vote the coalition ticket is preposterous. No, their local canvassers showed, by actual demonstration that they had purchased or used other inducements in the black districts to give them a large negro vote, and the Danville circular was relied upon to carry enough votes in the white districts.

STAFFORD.

Following is the document:
DEMOCRATIC ROLL OR REX, NOVEMBER, NOV. 6.
Thos. Johnson, F. M. Mountjoy,
Lewis Eubanks, G. R. Griffin,
John Harris, Robt. Mountjoy,
W. E. Mountjoy, Phil B. B. B.
W. West, David Johnson.

Lawrence Johnson is hereby appointed a leader of ten for Griffin's precinct, and is to be assisted by J. L. Garrison, Chief of Fifty.
To the Editor.
FRONT ROYAL, VA., Nov. 10.—The Bourbon funders of this place went mad with excitement over their success, and for two days participated up to the wildest drunken orgies in celebration of the event. Deacons and lay members of the churches marched in the drunken procession, carrying torches and yelling like lunatics. The first day they carried the streets in an effigy supposed to represent Gen. Mahone. The second day they gave an old man some whisky for the use of his horse and wagon, bought a coffin, in which the effigy was loaded on the wagon, and marched the streets yelling and shouting with two drunken white men with drums heading the procession. Finally they put the effigy on board the cars and shipped it. I understood, to Barbours at Alexandria. The affair was a disgrace and a blot upon all decent residents of the place. It was announced that there would be speaking at the Central hotel, and a large crowd gathered there, but there was no speaking. Whisky had obtained too much control of the crowd. At the same hotel a terrible and mysterious murder was recently committed. A most worthy young man was found in bed in his room with his throat cut. The murder was committed the night before his marriage was to be celebrated. His intended bride was the daughter of N. Pritchard, our postmaster, who has been subjected to the greatest possible persecutions on account of his firm adherence to the readjuster party. The perpetrators of the murder have not been discovered.

Pension Fraud Cases Before the Grand Jury.

The grand jury is now considering the charges of fraudulent practices by pension attorneys of this city. Commissioner Dudley, of the pension bureau, was examined at length yesterday in regard to the method of presenting pension claims and other matters of detail, with the object of enlightening the jury upon the subject matter of the charges, and to make clear to their understanding the technical points in the rules of practice. It is probable that A. F. Kingley, who occupies the position of reviewer in the pension bureau will be detailed to assist the district attorney in the preparation of the cases.

Appointments by the President.

The President yesterday appointed John W. Scott, of Iowa, Kan., to be agent for the Indians of the Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe agency in Indian territory; John M. Chace to be postmaster at Louis, Mich.; Francis T. To be first lieutenant in the revenue marine service, and George A. Cook to be second lieutenant in the revenue marine service.

The President Won't Attend.

The President has informed the committee in charge of the ceremonies attending the celebration of the anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British that the pressure of public business will prevent his attendance. It is not at all likely that the President will leave Washington again until after the meeting of congress.

The Navy Yard Commissioners Report.

The navy appointed to examine and report upon the various navy yards, of which Commodore Luce is president, will meet at the navy department to-day for the final consideration of their report prior to its presentation to congress.

Capt. Walker Incapacitated for Active Service.

The army retiring board, which examined Capt. John P. Walker, 3d cavalry, at the government hospital for the insane, has reported to the secretary of war that he is incapacitated for active service.

Secretary Chandler's Return.

Secretary Chandler has returned from Warner, N. H., and was at duty at the navy department yesterday. His family returned with him.

Charge d'Affairs at Santo Domingo.

The President has appointed John M. Langston, of the District of Columbia, to be United States charge d'affairs at Santo Domingo.

Cape Hatteras Beacon.

Notice is given by the light-house board that the Cape Hatteras beacon will be relighted on Dec. 15.

Bond Call to be Issued To-Day.

Secretary Folger expects to issue a call for \$10,000,000 of 3 per cent. bonds to-day.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The Tallapoosa arrived at the Washington navy yard yesterday.

Passed Assistant Engineer Jonathan M. Emanuel, attached to the Alliance; Foreign Valentin S. Nelson, detached from the Colorado and ordered to the naval observatory; Assistant Engineer Thomas H. Kinkaid from the Alliance.

The United States steamship Albatross will leave Mare Island yard, Cal., to-day. She will have her compasses adjusted at San Francisco, and will then proceed to the Asiatic station. The United States steamship Enterprise arrived at Hong Kong Oct. 29, from Singapore. The Junilia and Fauna were at Canton Oct. 29.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

ONE GLANCE.

(Dedicated to Glad.)
One glance across the dining room,
Angered my heart to motion;
Unconscious smiled the genial groom,
His bride so full of notion.
Her eyes bespoke some tender truth,
Her lips a smiling beauty;
Her teeth about with the pride of youth,
Her sole delight was duty!

Another gaze, in magic maze,
My soul was in a flutter;
Electric rays, through silver haze,
Betrayed her, frowning buter!
Her knife across her mouth she drew,
With fearful despatch—
And like the bloody-butcher, slew
Her beef with delectation!

—John A. Foye.

It is remarkable how all the democratic authorities have discovered, since the election, that Pennsylvania was always a republican state.

A New York preacher wants to put an end to Sunday night courtng. We do not believe that the young people of either sex will allow their rights to be trampled on.

THE Chevalier Wilkof, who is well known in this country, is reported by the English papers to have been stricken with paralysis, and his case is regarded as a very serious one.

THE news of Butler's defeat was received in Sanauet Wednesday afternoon. A cannon was then planted on the old north wharf and fired 100 times, the gunner using Tewksbury pamphlets for wadding.

A COUNTRY whose chief financial problem is how to prevent an excess of revenue and how to avoid paying off a national debt with uncomfortable rapidity is a curiosity. The American republic is a curiosity.

THE newspaper foreman got a marriage notice among a lot of items headed "Horror of 1883," and when the editor learned that the groom's income was only \$7 a week, he said it had better remain under that head.

THE Georgia papers are industriously circulating the story of a young lady of that state who sheared thirty sheep in forty minutes. Evidently she is one of that kind of girls that can "just get up and make the hair fly."

HIS holiness the pope has received a large sum of money from a Catholic gentleman from Quito, and \$10,000 from the Catholics of Chili. This last sum was brought to the pope by a Chilean priest, who informed his holiness of the treaty of peace between Peru and Chili.

SAMUEL MACHLEY, of New South Wales, sheared 1,500,000 sheep last year, and this year he expects to have 2,500,000. His lands run 700 miles in one direction, and comprise 5,000,000 acres, and have been nearly all reclaimed from the desert.